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ABSTRACT

During 1975, the Commission continued work on projects begun in 1974 and developed projects in the areas of legal services, housing, education, legislation, manpower, and program procurement. Due to the lack of State funds available, the Commission was unable to accomplish many of the goals it had set in its projects. However, some of its accomplishments which should help the Indian community to deal with problems at the local level were: (1) the development of the Michigan Indian Legal Service Corporation which will provide legal services to Indians in the State; (2) the utilization of Indian groups and organizations in the development of manpower programs; (3) the development of a proposal which was granted $150,000 to repair Indian homes in the Peshawbestown area; (4) the development of a program which operates 25 Indian community workers in 25 counties throughout the State; and (5) the continuation of developing and expanding Indian units within departments of State governments. Programs and legislation were less than helpful due to the reduced level of expenditures in both Federal and State programs. Appendices include: a directory of Michigan Indian groups and organizations, and a summary of the key findings of a 1971 study of the socioeconomic status of Michigan Indians. (NQ)

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MICHIGAN COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

1975

RC009720

State of Michigan

William G. Milliken
Governor

STATE OF MICHIGAN

COMMISSION MEMBERS
John Lufkins, Chairman
Philip Alexis, Vice-Chairman
Doris Adams, Secretary
[illegible]el Dockstader
[illegible]ter Gemmill
Maurice LeBlanc
Viola Peterson
Kay Campos Shagonaby
Arnold Sowmick

WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

GERALD H. MILLER, Director

COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS
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Lansing, Michigan 48914
Phone 517/373-0654
James R. Hillman, Director

The Honorable William G. Milliken
Governor of Michigan
State Capitol
Lansing, Michigan

Dear Governor Milliken:

Act 195 of 1972 requires the Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs to annually report to you and the Legislature the activities and recommendations of the Indian Commission. We are pleased to report those activities in this Annual Report for 1975.

Despite the bleak revenue picture which has hurt us all so deeply, we feel with a limited staff and reduced budget we have performed well and have learned a great deal.

This report outlines the major objectives and policies of our Commission and our evaluation of how effective we were in accomplishing these goals.

This report also states the recommendations which we feel are necessary for various departments in the state to respond to the unique needs of Indian people in Michigan. It includes recommendations to the Legislature and the Governor. These recommendations are not an idle plea for more money. They are a statement of the necessity for positive action which will create opportunity for Indian people in Michigan. While the current philosophy in state government is contrary to some of the recommendations we definitely feel that it would not be any imposition to adopt these recommendations and we look forward to working with you and the Michigan legislature in the resolution of these and many other problems which face the Indian people.

Respectfully submitted,

John Lufkins, Chairman
Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs

MICHIGAN
THE GREAT LAKE STATE

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Act No. 195
Public Acts of 1972
Approved by Governor
June 26, 1972

STATE OF MICHIGAN

76TH LEGISLATURE

REGULAR SESSION OF 1972

Introduced by Rep. Dively

Reps. Varnum, Kildee, Vaughn, O'Brien, Payant, Strang, Sharpe and Hunsinger named as co-sponsors

Enrolled House Bill No. 5646

AN ACT to provide for the creation and functions of the commission on Indian affairs; and to repeal certain acts and parts of acts.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Sec. 1. (1) Within the executive office of the governor an Indian affairs commission is created to consist of 9 members appointed by the governor. Seven members shall have at least ¼ quantum Indian blood, 2 of whom shall be from Indian reservations and recommended by the intertribal council and 5 of whom shall be appointed by the governor from geographic areas representative of Indian population and 2 members at large, not necessarily Indian.

(2) All members shall be appointed for 3-year terms, not more than 3 of which shall expire in the same year except that of the members first appointed, 3 each shall be appointed for terms of 1, 2 and 3 years. A member appointed

to fill a vacancy occurring otherwise than by expiration of a term shall be appointed for the unexpired term in accordance with subsecton (1).

Sec. 2. Annually the commission shall elect such officers from its members as it deems advisable. Officers shall serve at the pleasure of the commission. The commission shall meet at least 4 times in each calendar year. A member of the commission shall receive as compensation for his services in attending meetings of the commission the sum of $35.00 for each such meeting day attended. The number of compensated meetings shall not exceed 25 meetings in each fiscal year. A member shall receive reimbursement for actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred on official business. Reimbursement shall be made in the manner provided by law for state employees. Expenses of the commission shall be approved by the chairman and 1 other member of the commission designated by the commission and shall then be paid in the same manner as other state expenses are paid.

Sec. 3. A majority of the members of the commission constitutes a quorum. A majority of the members of the commission is required for any final action by the commission. A vacancy in the commission shall not impair the right of the remaining members to exercise the powers of the commission.

Sec. 4. The commission shall investigate problems common to Indian residents of this state. The primary duty of the commission shall be to assist tribal governments, Indian organizations and individuals with problems of education, employment, civil rights, health, housing, treaty rights and any other right or service due Indians of this state.

Sec. 5. The commission shall:

(a) Appoint an executive director who shall serve as secretary to the commission and carry on the administrative and ministerial functions of the commission when it is not in session and who shall act in such other capacities as the commission directs.

(b) Approve employees required to carry out assigned responsibilities in accordance with civil service regulations and within limitations provided by law and prescribe their duties.

(c) Request the services of all state and local governmental departments and agencies to assure that Indian citizens have access to decision-making bodies, the policies of which affect the Indian population in any area.

(d) Actively consult with representatives of those federal agencies and departments having control over Indian affairs.

(e) Recommend to the legislature such legislation that will serve the interests of Indian residents in this state.

(f) Cooperate with such agencies that will aid in effectuating the purposes of this act.

(g) Apply for and accept grants and gifts from a governmental or private source.

(h) Submit a full written report of its activities and recommendations each year to the legislature and governor.

Sec. 9. Act No. 300 of the Public Acts of 1965, being sections 400.311 to 400.315 of the Compiled Laws of 1948, is repealed. The statutory authority, powers, duties, functions, records, personnel, property, unfinished business, unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations of other funds used, held, employed, available, or to be made available in connection with such powers, duties and functions authorized for the implementation of Act No. 300 of the

Public Acts of 1965 are transferred to the executive office and shall be assigned to the Indian affairs commission created by this act.

Sec. 10. This act shall take effect July 1, 1972.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Thos. Thatcher

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Beryl I. Kenyon

Secretary of the Senate.

Approved_____

_____

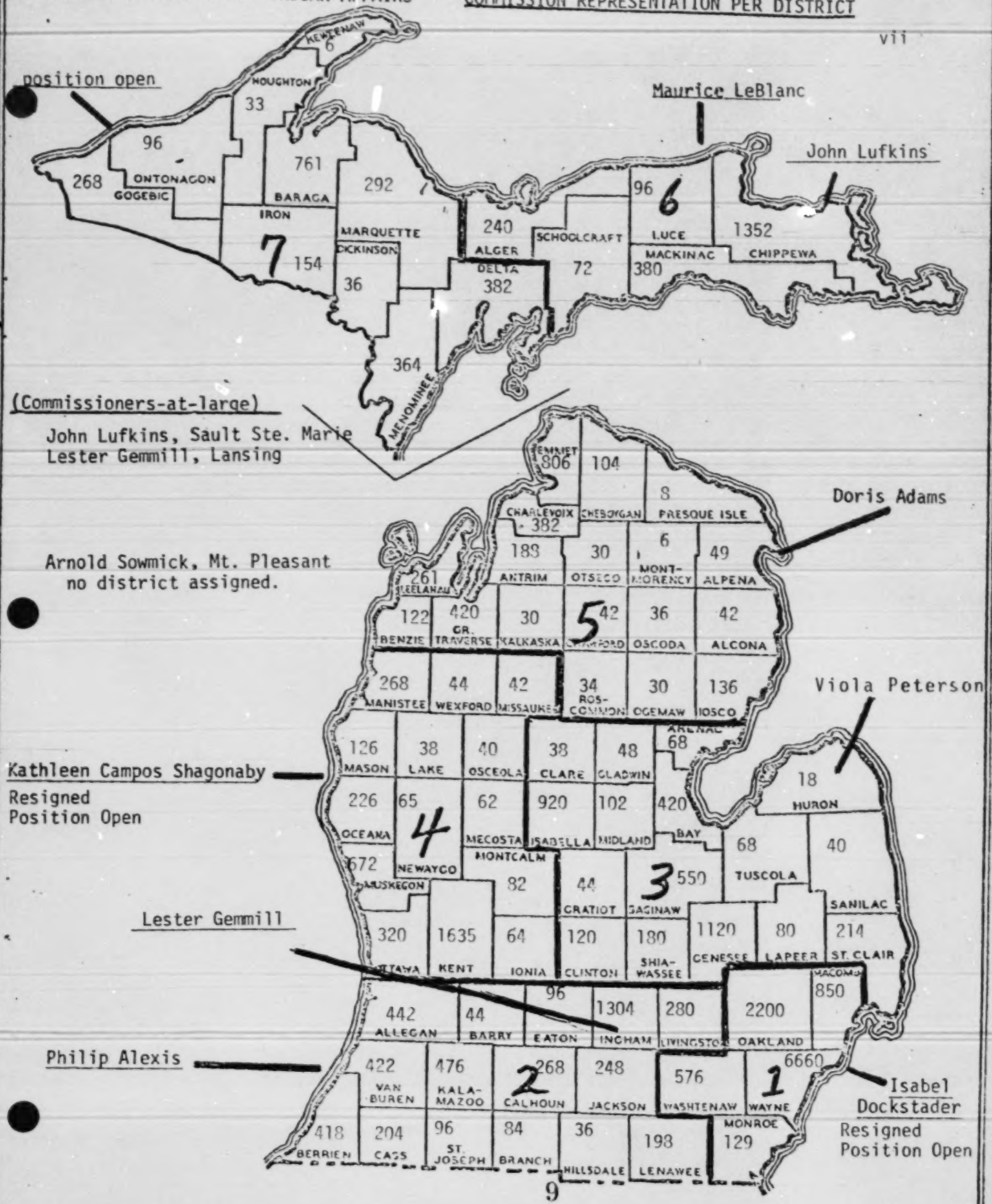
Governor.

MICHIGAN COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS
3423 N. Logan
Baker Olin-West, Floor 2, SE
Lansing, MI 48914

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION - 8

Commissioners-at-large:	Lester B. Gemmill 12405 Madonna Drive Lansing, MI 48917 517/627-9774	Arnold Sowmick 7200 E. Broadway Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858 517/773-3743
Area 2	Philip V. Alexis 1432 Hurd Street Benton Harbor, MI 49022 616/925-5301	
Area 3	Viola G. Peterson 2443 Hutchinson Lane Flint, MI 48507 313/655-8492	
Area 4	Kathleen Compos Shagonaby 228 Cherry Street S.W. Grand Rapids, MI 49503 616/774-7183	
Area 5	Doris K. Adams 620 Second Street Harbor Springs, MI 49740 616/347-5150 (MESC Office) 616/526-5642 (Res.)	
Area 6	John Lufkins L & M Trailer Court, Lot 27 Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783	
Area 7	Maurice X. LeBlanc 813 Maple Street Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783 (Send all corres. to MESC Office 1118 E. Easterday, Sault Ste. Marie 49783 PH: 906/632-2239 (MESC Office	

MICHIGAN COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS - COMMISSION REPRESENTATION PER DISTRICT



COMMISSIONERS

AREA TWO

Philip V. Alexis is a Potawatomi Indian, and serves as Vice-Chairman to the Commission on Indian Affairs. He attended Cleary College for Business Administration, and also attended Lake Michigan College and the University of Wisconsin. He is employed as Supervisor at Modern Plastics in Benton Harbor, Michigan.

Mr. Alexis has been active in Indian Affairs for the past five years. His affiliations include: Past Treasurer of the Potawatomi Indian Nations, Inc.; C.E.T.A. committeeman Berrien County N.Y.C. Program; Member of Potawatomis of Indiana and Michigan, Potawatomi Indian Nation, Inc., and the Southwestern Michigan Indian Center; Chairman - Benton Harbor Area Schools Title IV Parent Advisory Council; Benton Harbor Y-Uncles; Cub Scouts - Committee Chairman, Pack 115; Manager of Fairplain N.E. mini-league basketball team; Manager of a team in the Fairplain Boys Baseball Association; President - Eau Claire Alumni Association; Member of St. Bernards Catholic Church; Member of the Knights of Columbus, Benton Harbor-St. Joseph Council No. 1120; Member of Berrien County C.E.T.A. Advisory Council; Precinct Delegate of Berrien County Convention; Past President Fairplain N.E. School P.T.A.; and football coach of the Lake Michigan Catholic High School J.V.s.

AREA THREE

Viola G. Peterson is a recently appointed Commission December, 1974. She is a member of the Miami-Tribe. Born in Quinnesec, Michigan in the Upper Peninsula, she currently resides in Flint, Michigan.

She received an Associates in Arts degree (with honors) from Mott Community College. Additional credits have been earned from Michigan State University, Eastern Michigan University, University of Michigan - Flint Branch, where she is continuing courses at present. She has also taught seven years as a substitute teacher in Genesee County Area Schools.

For the past five years she has spoken to many and varied groups regarding American Indians in both the historical and present day context. As the President of the Genesee Valley Indian Association, Mrs. Peterson has arranged for free dental services for Indian people within her area. She has worked with the Commission staff in developing the Genesee Valley Indian Association into a non-profit corporation. This led to the establishment of the Genesee Indian Center. Mrs. Peterson is presently serving as Native American Specialist for the Carman School District operating under Part A funds of the Indian Education Act. She is also a member of the Michigan Indian Education Advisory Council, the Native American Indian Women's Association, the National Indian Education Association, the Manpower Planning Council and the Genesee, Lenawee, Shiawassee and Flint Consortium.

AREA FOUR

Kathleen Compos Shagonaby is an Ottawa-Potawatomi from Grand Rapids, Michigan. She is employed at Grand Rapids Inter-Tribal Center as Native American Service Specialist, acting as a liaison between the Grand Rapids Board of Education and the Indian Community.

She graduated from Grand Rapids Jr. College in 1968 and is presently attending Grand Valley State College. She is the Vice-Chairperson of Indian Talk, is on the Executive Board of the American Indian Lodge and is Treasurer of the Friends of the Indian Mounds group.

AREA FIVE

Doris K. Adams, Secretary for the Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs, is an Ottawa Indian from Harbor Springs, Michigan. A 1943 graduate of Harbor Springs High School, she attended the University of Michigan and M.E.S.C. Institute, Western Michigan University in 1970 and 1971.

Mrs. Adams is employed at the Michigan Employment Security Commission as the District Equal Employment Opportunity Officer in Petoskey.

Her affiliations include: Committee for Action of Rural Indians, Inc., Tri-County Indian Center, Petoskey Charlevoix County Council of Social Agencies Northwest Comprehensive Health Council, Inc., Regional Inter-Agency Planning Committee, Regional Office of Youth Services, Indian Heritage Club, Petoskey, National Congress of American Indians, National Indian Education Association, International Women's Year Committee, M.E.S.C. and a representative for the Michigan Department of Civil Rights in Northern Michigan.

AREA SIX

John Lufkins has served as Chairman of the Commission on Indian Affairs since December 28, 1973. He is from the Bay Mills reservation.

He is a member of the Eastern U.P. Economic Development Commission; Member of Eastern U.P. Ancillary Manpower Board; Member of Big Brothers of America; Member of Board of Directors of the Governors' Inter-State Indian Council, Member of Board of Directors of the Michigan League for Human Services; Member of Governor's Manpower Planning Council.

AREA SEVEN

Maurice X. LeBlanc has served on the Commission since October, 1973. Born September 7, 1932 on the Bay Mills Reservation, Mr. LeBlanc presently resides in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. Mr. LeBlanc is a 1950 graduate of Brimley High School and has attended college at what is now Lake Superior State College from September, 1950 until May, 1952.

Mr. LeBlanc served in the U.S. Army for three years, gaining the rank of Sergeant with duties as a High Speed Radio Operator.

He is presently a Lay Minister at St. Mary's Cathedral in Sault Ste. Marie.

Mr. LeBlanc belongs to the local B.P.O.E. (Elks) Club and to the American Legion in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan. He was President of the Bay Mills Indian Community Executive Council from 1968 through 1970. He began employment with the Michigan Employment Security Commission in June, 1967, as an Employment and Claims Interviewer and is currently in the same position. His main function is working with the Indian population in three counties: Chippewa, Luce and Mackinaw in the eastern end of the Upper Peninsula. The objective: to get Indians gainfully employed in full-time occupations.

COMMISSIONERS-AT-LARGE

Mr. Lester B. Gemmill is a Pit River Indian, originally from Northern California. He is a graduate of Stewart Indian High School, Stewart, Nevada, received a BS degree from San Jose State College in music education (California) and a BA from the University of Toledo in History and Social Science. He also received a Masters Degree from the University of Toledo in History and Educational Administration, and has received 30 additional hours above his M.A. degree from the University of Michigan, Michigan State University and Bowling Green State University in Ohio. Mr. Gemmill has been a Michigan resident for the past 22 years.

Mr. Gemmill has had 17 years' experience teaching in the public schools, in addition to 6 years' experience in the life insurance business and earlier experience working for the U.S. Navy Shipyard at Vallejo, California, Todd and Permanente Corporation and the E.W. Bliss Corporation. Mr. Gemmill also spent two years in the U.S. Army Ordinance Department. Mr. Gemmill's public school teaching experience included history, U.S. Government, Minority History, Vocal and Instrumental, Music, English, and setting up special remedial reading programs on both the junior and senior high level. He also worked with the evening Extension Program of the University of Michigan at the Flint campus.

He is employed in Lansing as the State Coordinator of Indian Education out of the Michigan Department of Education offices. He is the author of the Position Paper on Indian Education in Michigan. Prior to his appointment to the State Department of Education, he assisted the Department of Education in compiling data for multi-cultural curriculum and also assisted them in reviewing social studies textbooks.

Mr. Gemmill made recommendations that are now included in the Indian Education Act, Part A. He made two presentations at the Senate hearing, previous to the adoption of the Act, to the Senate Insular Affairs Committee in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Gemmill has been active in Michigan Indian Affairs for over six years. Among the organizations he helped form are: Genesee Valley Indian Association (Flint)-Vice President from 1971 to 1974, Saginaw Valley Urban and Rural Indian Association, Saginaw Valley Indian Association (Bay City), State Indian Education Advisory Council from ad hoc to permanent status, and numerous Part A Indian Education Parent Committees in Michigan. He also assisted with the first E.P.D.A. grant at Northern Michigan University for the training of Indian teacher aides.

Mr. Gemmill's other affiliations include: Past member of local education associations, the MEA, and NEA until 1974. Currently he is a member of the National Indian Education Association; Michigan Indian Confederation - Trustee, Genesee Valley Indian Association; North American Indian Association of Detroit.

COMMISSIONER-AT-LARGE

Arnold Sowmick is from the Mount Pleasant reservation in Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. He is employed at Dow Corning in the Analytical Laboratory in Midland. He attended Central Michigan University for 1-1/2 years within the chemistry department. His service duty was spent in Korea in the Air Force.

Mr. Sowmick's affiliations include: Coalition of Indian Controlled School Boards, Mt. Pleasant Urban Council, Mt. Pleasant Indian Housing Project, Native American Child Protection Council, Mt. Pleasant Indian Education Committee and the State Indian Education Advisory Council. He has also assisted with Health Screening on the Mt. Pleasant reservation and with counseling to the local Indian student population with higher education applications, etc.

PAST COMMISSIONERS DURING THE 1975 PERIOD

Isabel Dockstader is an Oneida of the Iroquois Indian Confederacy. Mrs. Dockstader attended Shaw College in Detroit, Michigan.

She was the prime founder of the Associated Indians of Detroit and was the director of the Cass American Indian Center in Detroit.

COMMISSION STAFF

Executive Director James R. Hillman, age 31, has been a resident of Michigan since the summer of 1970 and was employed for 2-2/4 years at Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan in St. Ignace. He has been employed by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, a Consultant to Systems Research, Inc., which had prepared an action plan for the Commission on Indian Affairs in 1973, and a Consultant for the Michigan Department of Education, specializing in the Indian Education Act of 1972. Mr. Hillman is a Menominee Indian from Stevens Point, Wisconsin, and is a 1969 graduate from the University of Wisconsin at Stevens Point, with a Bachelor of Science degree in Social Science. Mr. Hillman is a member of several Indian organizations in the state, and has had extensive experience in Indian community development and organization. He is the fourth Director hired by the Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs since its formation in 1965.

Betty Castle is a Chippewa-Ottawa Indian originally from Marquette, Michigan. She was hired on to the Commission staff on December 29, 1974 as an Administrative Assistant. A graduate of Northern Michigan University, she has done postgraduate work at Wayne State University in Detroit and Michigan State University prior to her appointment to the Commission, she worked in the capacity of Indian Home-School Coordinator out of the Lansing Indian Center within the Lansing School District. She was also Administrative Assistant to Lester Gemmill, State Indian Education Coordinator in the Michigan Department of Education. Mrs. Castle is a member of several Indian organizations in the State. She and her husband and son have been a resident of Lansing for the past 8 years.

Handling of Budget and Development of Match for various grant programs

This year is one of the worst years fiscally we have faced. The federal legislation which could provide summer jobs was vetoed. The state financies are in terrible shape. In spite of the many letters of support and encouragement we have received from Indian communities around the state, our budget remains the same as it was last year -- that is, no foundation coordinator was provided. Consequently, the Indian Commission is having difficulty operating as we had planned. We are unable to fill vacancies because the Department of Management and Budget imposed a hiring freeze.

Since we cannot fill positions (for which we have legislative authorization) and travel (we have funds), we are taking losses which we cannot afford by lack of our national involvement. The Indian groups and organizations need help which we cannot provide without these positions being filled. Our budget is suffering state imposed cuts of over 35%. We are now down to 5 of the 9 authorized positions. Mrs. Castle has and monitered budget expenditures over the course of the year and also kept records of expenditures for our match programs such as the Intergovernmental Personal Act grant, the American Indian Recognition conference grant, the Mott Foundation grant and the 701 Comprehensive Planning Assistance project.
(SEE ATTACHED PAGE FOR BUDGET)

INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION

	Adjusted Allotment	Total Legislative Allotment
Commission (9 members - $35.00 Stipend, travel, Retirement & Social Security)	$ 7,900	$ 7,900
Staff Salaries (not to exceed 9.0 positions)	101,000	111,000
Personnel Costs:		
A. Retirement	17,225	20,500
B. Longevity and Insurance	7,200	8,000
C. Cost of Living	3,300	3,300
Office Budget:		
Contractual Services, supplies and materials	18,100	19,500
Staff Travel	10,000	15,200
Equipment	900	900
AS CUT	$165,625	$186,300
TOTAL CUT	20,675	

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Indian Representative Willard Lambert, age 35, is a Chippewa-Ottawa Indian, and a graduate of LaSalle High School, St. Ignace, Michigan. Born in Manistique, Mr. Lambert and his family presently reside in DeWitt, Michigan. Mr. Lambert was employed previously by the Michigan Indian Community Action Program as Manpower Planner since March, 1971. He has had extensive experience in apprenticeship unions, manpower programs and community development for Indians in Michigan. He is currently assisting the Indian Manpower Planner for the Inter Tribal Council of Michigan. In assuming his position for the Commission on Indian Affairs, his duties will be quite similar, and he has been assigned the responsibility of coordinating the manpower and employment efforts of the Commission on Indian Affairs. Mr. Lambert helped organize the Indians of North America Foundation in Detroit in 1970. .

Contract Development of 1975 grant and creation of Bureau of Manpower Unit

The U.S. Department of Labor reported the Michigan Indian Manpower Plan is by far the best in the country. There is no other prime sponsor which has worked so well with state and local prime sponsors to get additional slots for Indians as has Michigan. It has taken the combined efforts of many Indian individuals throughout the state to accomplish this goal and the cooperation of many local and state planners to make it a reality. However, the initial process originated primarily from our office. If it were not for our prime sponsorship, Mr. Willard Lambert's efforts, and continued use of our Commission facilities, the results would not have been so dramatic.

The Department of Management and Budget advised that we continue with the Department of Labor, Bureau of Manpower as our administrative arm. Through our efforts a Bureau of Manpower Indian Technical Assistance Unit was created. Mr. Lambert and Ms. Standard began their work within this new unit on September 30, 1975. Both Mr. Lambert and Ms. Standard functioned as a team in implementing a very difficult program. Specifically, Ms. Standard's job was to prepare technical material for the operation of the Manpower contract.

The Commission on Indian Affairs was again designated as the Title III Prime Sponsor for fiscal year 1976. The total allocation was $924,133.00 which has been allocated to the various Indian centers throughout the state. The formula used to distribute CETA funds is 25% unemployment and 75% below poverty. Population is not a factor in CETA allocations.

Indian Representative Annie L. Green is an Ottawa, originally from Boyne City, Michigan. A 1941 graduate of Boyne City High School, she did postgraduate work for 1-1/2 years, completing Psychology courses. Very active in Indian concerns for over 20 years, Mrs. Green was the Indian Urban Agent with the Community Action Program in Kent County for two years before coming to the Commission on Indian Affairs office in January 1971, where she served in the capacity of Associate Director until December 28, 1973, when the position was abolished.

Coordinator of Homemaker 03 program

Early in 1975 the Indian Commission entered into a contract with the Department of Social Services to provide 25 Homemaker Aide 03 positions with the use of private foundation funds. Mrs. Green was assigned to coordinate this project between the Department of Social Services and the Department of

Civil Service and the Department of Civil Service in an effort to hire these Indian people in 25 different counties which had a high percentage of Indian population. Mrs. Green, where necessary, actively recruited and acted as a liaison between the departments and the Indian people.

Difficulty was encountered with the Civil Service employment lists. The original list was superceded by a new list which required an examination and as a result had to start the recruitment process over in July for counties that did not have an Indian person hired.

To date almost all the positions have been filled. The duties of the Homemaker Aide 03 include: to assist economically or culturally deprived Indian families and children in the home, to improve child care, home management and to straighten family life and perform related work.

Indian Representative Rick Andrews, age 24, is an Ottawa-Chippewa from Lansing, Michigan. A graduate of Escanaba Area High School in 1968, he attended Michigan State University, graduating in June, 1973 with a B.A. in Business Administration. Active in Indian Affairs for the past five years, Mr. Andrews had served on the Minority Advisory Council at Michigan State and was the assistant to the late John Winchester in the American Indian Program at MSU. Now residing in East Lansing, Mr. Andrews has been assigned to work in the area of Community Development and Relations for the Commission. Mr. Andrews is an active member of several state and national Indian organizations. He also co-founded the North American Indian Student Association of Michigan State University and the Great Lakes Indian Youth Alliance.

H.U.D. Application, Bookkeeping and Tax Exempt Status for Indian Organizations

A $150,000 grant by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development was awarded this year to Leelaneau County for the implementation of a community development program in the Peshawbestown Indian settlement.

This is one of the many programs funded by H.U.D. under the Community Black Grant Program, to encourage efforts to develop variable urban communities in areas occupied by low-income families who lack the resources to substantially improve their home and living conditions. The funds will be used to rehabilitate 28 homes which lack indoor water and waste disposal facilities and are in need of repairs, maintenance and major reconstruction.

The Peshawbestown community is in an unusual situation in that it is an Indian settlement but not a Federal Reservation. Therefore, it is ineligible for the many services provided by the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Peshawbestown Indian settlement problem is indicative of the many problems non-reservation Indians face, and demonstrates the need for equal treatment and assistance from the federal government regardless of reservation status.

The Peshawbestown grant was prepared by Richard Andrews in behalf of the Commission on Indian Affairs and the Department of Management and Budget. Mr. Andrews has worked out the details to the approval of the Leelaneau County officials. As well as working on housing concerns Mr. Andrews has assisted Indian groups and organizations with non-profit corporation apply for tax exempt status. There are now 23 Indian groups who have received tax exempt status. He also has helped groups who are not formally organized as non-profit groups to become organized formally as non-profit corporations and he has provided technical assistance with bookkeeping and accounting.

Rochelle Shano, 24, is an Ottawa-Chippewa from the Detroit Region. She was hired to the Commission staff on September 30, 1974. Prior to her appointment as Indian Representative, she was assistant to the Director of Urban Indian Concerns Office in Detroit. During her tenure there, Ms. Shano gained much experience in the many problems of the urban Indian.

Ms. Shano was Chairperson of the Detroit Manpower Council, Secretary of the Native American Child Protection Council, and Board Member of the American Indian Services. Even while engaged in these Indian activities, Ms. Shano completed more than two years of college at the Detroit Institute of Technology. Ms. Shano emphasized the importance of education to Indian people and plans to complete her college education as soon as possible. As an Indian Representative, Ms. Shano will be responsible for (1) working with nine Indian groups and organizations throughout Michigan, (2) working with the Agency Advisory Council, an advisory group to the Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs, and (3) assisting in the development of a job bank for Indians and working with Civil Service to make Civil Service jobs available to Indians.

Employment Services and GSA Equipment and Alcoholism Meetings

Ms. Shano has been working on employment services for Indian people. In this effort she has published bi-weekly job opportunities for Native Americans, assisted Indians with Civil Service application procedures and recently has coordinated a Personnel Director's forum for the purpose of devising a plan to more actively recruit Indian people into the Civil Service System. A part of this latter thrust is to hire an Indian person within Civil Service so that this person may coordinate the recruitment process.

General Services Administration excess property has agreed to provide office equipment to our Manpower Program subcontractors throughout the state. Miss Shano has coordinated getting this equipment screened and handled the paper work involved. To date most of the Manpower Program Indian subcontractors have GSA equipment. Miss Shano has also attended meetings of the Indian Advisory Council to the Office of Substance Abuse Services and coordinates on the current thrust efforts of these programs.

Indian Representative Ms. Lynn Standard, 24, is a Chippewa from the Keewenaw Bay Indian Reservation. She was previously employed at the Detroit Indian Center. She was also an active member of the Center's Manpower Planning Council.

Contract Development of 1976 grant and creation of Bureau of Manpower Unit

The Department of Management and Budget advised that we continue with the Department of Labor, Bureau of Manpower as our administrative arm. Through our efforts a Bureau of Manpower Indian Technical Assistance Unit was created. Ms. Standard began her work within this new unit on July 14, 1975. Ms. Standard and Mr. Lambert functioned as a team in implementing a very difficult program. Specifically, Ms. Standard's job was to prepare technical material for the operation of the Manpower contract.

The Commission on Indian Affairs was again designated as the Title III Prime Sponsor for fiscal year 1976. The total allocation was $924,133.00 which has been allocated to the various Indian centers throughout the state. The formula used to distribute CETA funds is 25% unemployment and 75% below poverty. Population is not a factor in CETA allocations.

Marie R. Fox, 25, Secretary, has been employed in the Commission since November 3, 1975. An Ottawa from Wikwemikong, Ontario, she attended Chippewa Secondary High School in North Bay, Ontario and Shaw College in Toronto, Ontario receiving a certificate in secretarial. Ms. Fox was employed as a typist at Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company in Lansing for 1-1/2 years and in August of 1972 accepted employment with MESC (Rural Manpower Service). In May of 1974, accepted employment with the Department of Management and Budget, Purchasing Division, as a stenographer.

Marilyn Hume, Secretary, is a 23-year old Ottawa, formerly of Brutus, Michigan. A 1970 graduate of Pellston High School, she attended Lake Superior State College for two years, receiving a certificate in Stenography in 1972. Marilyn was employed as Bookkeeper for six months for Michigan I-CAP in St. Ignace and as Secretary to the Indian Manpower Planner in Lansing.

SECTION I - SYNOPSIS OF ANNUAL REPORT

During 1975 the Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs continued work on projects that had begun in 1974 and developed projects for 1975.

The entire year was characterized by the worst economic recession to ever encumber the State and resulted in many problems for the Indian Commission caused by the lack of State funds available to accomplish many of the goals the Indian Commission had set in its projects. Still, however, the Indian Commission accomplished some dramatic achievements in 1975 which should help enable the Indian community of Michigan to deal with problems at the local level with great success. Accomplishments were:

1. The Michigan Indian Legal Service Corporation - The Commission on Indian Affairs was largely responsible for the development of the Corporation whose function is to provide legal services to Indians in the State.
2. Program Procurement - The Indian Commission by utilizing Indian groups and organizations in the development of Manpower programs has expended the ability of Indian organizations to handle their own problems and obtain their own funds.
3. Housing Project - The Indian Commission developed an application and submitted the proposal and was granted $150,000.00 to repair Indian homes in the Peshawbestown area.
4. Homemaker Aides Program - The Indian Commission has developed with the Department of Social Services and the Strosacker Foundation of Midland, a $284,000.00 program which operates 25 Indian community workers in 25 counties throughout the State.

5. Indian Divisions - The Commission has continued to develop and expand Indian units within departments of State governments. The key factor in making State government responsive to Indian people is to employ Indian people to provide the services of the various departments of the State government to Indian people.

Programs and Legislation have been less than helpful due to the reduced level of expenditures in programs both Federal and State. The Legislative program sponsored by the Indian Commission is and was primarily an appropriations program designed to get the Legislature to fund the projects already started within the various departments. Due to the severe economic conditions, and at a time when Indian people are being hardest hit by unemployment. The State revenues have been unable to allow many of our projects to be funded, although we have found the Legislature and some of the agencies receptive to our needs. Funding is one difficulty we are not able to overcome. During the next year as the fiscal situation improves we expect to continue our policy of getting appropriations from the State. In spite of the economic conditions facing the State Indian groups and organizations throughout Michigan have done very well in other efforts. Local groups and organizations activity has resulted in a dramatic increase in the amount of Federal funds going into these communities being used by the Indian people.[1]

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[1]See Appendix

SECTION II - COMMISSION PRIORITIES 1975

As during 1974 the Indian Commission met in February to determine the projects it would pursue. These projects were then published in the Michigan Indian to allow the Indian community in the State an opportunity for review of the activities the Commission intended to pursue during the following calendar year. The list of projects is also the combined "goals by objective" documents which is useful as a management tool in pursuing the priorities of the Indian Commission. These priorities (projects) can be used as a measuring stick to a certain degree and entail many of the recommendations that the Indian Commission makes to the Executive and Legislative branches of State government.

Following is a list of the priorities for 1975.

COMMISSION PRIORITIES - 1975

Each year, the Commission selects priority areas in which they will concentrate their efforts. At their February 21 meeting, the Commission formally adopted the following priorities for 1975.

I - Legal Services

II - Housing

III - Education

IV - Legislation

V - Manpower

VI - Program Procurement

LEGAL SERVICES - I

The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs faces difficulties in directly providing legal services to Michigan Indians. Because of the requirement that all state agencies are represented by the Michigan Attorney General, even the provision that the CIA can accept grants will not enable it to accept grants to hire attorneys. Therefore, a solution must be found which leaves the Indian Commission available to assist in the acquisition of attorneys for Michigan Indians without being the direct deliverer of services.

This poses a variety of problems which must be overcome. The plan of action forwarded by the CIA should resolve most of the problems presented structurally. It leaves the main problem, money, some avenue for attack, and offers a short-term as well as a long range project to continue efforts on this problem.

PROBLEM: There are not enough attorneys available to Michigan Indians; when available they are frequently unable to specialize in Indian rights cases because these are not fee-producing in nature; day to day criminal and civil cases are difficult to coordinate without funds to hire good legal help.

Last year the CIA, working with the C.A.R.I., Inc., developed an application for class action attorneys through a private foundation. The project, while rated high, was not funded. This need, therefore, remains, and for this purpose legal services is the top-rated priority of the CIA in 1975.

The approach to be followed in this plan utilizes the full-time efforts of Annie Green and the part-time efforts of Rick Andrews and James Hillman. Briefly, the plan involves:

a. Contacting major Indian groups to determine their legal services needs and other basic information (Annie;
b. Setting up a statewide meeting to enlist volunteers interested in helping to obtain legal services (Annie);
c. Developing an Indian Legal Services Corporation which can address the statewide needs and solve difficult problems of funding (Rick);
d. Using CIA resources to fund the Corporation (Rick, Jim, Annie & Willard).

The basic issue to be met is to determine the need, and set up a Michigan Indian Legal Services Corporation. This corporation should be able to address itself to the solution of any legal problems arising among Michigan's Indian people from divorce cases to Treaty Rights defense. It should be available to accept funds from any source and translate these funds into the various activities mentioned above.

PROVIDE JUDICARE SERVICES

To meet the day to day needs of Indian people who cannot independently afford an attorney for both civil and criminal cases, a program will be developed along the guidelines of the Wisconsin Judicare Program. Basically this is a fund which provides this type of legal service at a free or reduced cost to the recipients. This type of program has been funded in other areas by OEO where great distance and other barriers

encountered could not be overcome by the usual means of establishing an office with attorneys to attack the problem. This project allows funds to be used by poor people to hire local attorneys in their own area at reduced cost to the recipient and a specially devised rate by those attorneys. In some cases attorneys are placed on retainer to function in this capacity.

Funds which can be made available for this type of project can come from the following sources:

1. O.E.O. Legal Services;
2. Private foundations;
3. Campaign for Human Development.

TREATY RIGHTS

This corporation should be structured to assist groups which have attorneys by providing funds to continue their existing treaty rights work, and to provide either funds or an attorney to start new cases as needs arise. It should be able to use a reservoir of materials compiled by other Indian legal aid offices nationally and within the State to reduce the dollars spent on legal research for Indian cases.

In obtaining this type of service, money is the basic requirement. There are several sources of funds for this purpose for which the corporation can apply, such as:

1. Comprehensive Employment and Training Act - for salaries of attorneys;
2. Private foundations for operating and program funds;
3. Federal funds under U.S. Legal Services Corporation;
4. State Legal Services corporation... if formed. (The CIA has supported this before and the State Bar Association recently supported this also).

COORDINATION OF EXISTING SERVICES

One of the many problems facing Michigan Indians in their search for answers to their legal services problems is caused by a lack of knowledge about and mistrust of existing legal services which may have been marginally involved in Indian cases previously.

As a coordinating unit the legal services corporation could offer encouragement to Indian people to utilize their existing legal services programs and could follow up complaints arising and assist in their amicable resolution.

As with any group of poor people Indians distrust services they do not understand. Language barriers such as created by the highly specialized legal community may create additional confusion.

Also, the developing of Indian law as a specialty and the proliferation of seemingly contradictory cases in TREATY LAW has led many attorneys to become wary of getting involved in a case which offers little cash incentive, many difficulties and many hours of research.

As a result Indians, due to their special legal nature, are targets of unusual legal backlash.

To reduce the amount of overlap in Treaty cases and avoid simultaneous action of the same treaties and rights in question, the corporation can aid all parties concerned by offering coordination of cases; concentration of effort and technical assistance to attorneys who do not have the time to assemble, read, understand and utilize the vast resources available to Native Americans across the country from such organizations as:

1. Native American Rights Fund;
2. Institute for the Development of Indian Law;
3. National Indian Trail Judges Association;
4. Coalition of Eastern Native Americans Legal Assistance Center;
5. Native American Legal Defense Fund.

HOUSING - II

The second priority of the Commission on Indian Affairs, as adopted on February 21, 1975, is Housing. The basic problems facing Indian individuals, organizations and communities in combating housing problems are (1) a total lack of information on housing opportunities and services that are available; (2) Indian organizations and communities lack expertise, education and training to provide comprehensive housing planning and assistance to their respective communities; (3) the Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs does not have the staff to assist communities and organizations obtain decent housing; (4) lack of a statewide strategy to eliminate obviously substandard housing.

The basic tools for addressing the above-mentioned problems are currently available or are in various stages of implementation. The Michigan State Housing Development Authority has several programs which can be made available to Indian communities and individuals. The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 has provided new monies and opportunities for Indian participation and utilization. The FmHA and HUD (Detroit) also have various programs that could be utilized by Indians throughout the state.

Utilization of the programs scattered throughout the various agencies will require substantial coordination between the agencies, the applicant "unit of government," and local Indian housing needs throughout the state.

Mr. Rick Andrews will perform as many functions in the development of this Housing Plan as his time allows. Specifically, his job will be to implement the Housing Priority of the Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs as detailed below.

GOALS

1. The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs will prepare an application through either the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Michigan Housing Development Authority, or, the Farmers Home Administration for funds under Title IV, Comprehensive Planning of the Housing & Community Development Act of 1974 to provide four (4) Indian Housing Planners to:

- identify and analyse housing needs
- identify programs to address needs
- provide technical assistance to apply for programs
- develop statewide strategy.

2. The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs will hold a Statewide Housing Conference during 1975 to provide information about programs available through the following agencies and others.

- Michigan State Housing Development Authority
- Farmers Home Administration
- Housing and Urban Development
- Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs

3. The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs will pursue the feasibility of establishing a Statewide Indian Housing Development Agency of some sort. This Agency may be able to offer technical assistance in the development of, and coordination in, the application for funds from any source whatsoever to Native Americans in Michigan. A primary purpose of this kind of statewide authority would be to insure Indian participation in the local planning process and a follow-up procedure within those agencies to insure that such participation is meaningful and will accomplish the goals of the Indian Community.

4. The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs will provide such technical assistance to local Indian organizations in the application procedures as much as staff time available will allow.

EDUCATION - III

The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs views education as the foremost problem facing the Indian residents of the state. Without a dramatic impact in the education level of Native American youngsters, Indians will not be able to break the poverty cycle. Lack of education and employment are the two key areas which keep Indians poor.

To directly combat the problems of getting an equal educational opportunity for Native Americans, the Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs is in a supportive role to the Coordinator of Indian Education in the Michigan Department of Education. The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs has a seat on the Michigan Indian Education Advisory Council and maintains an active interest in Indian education legislation and policy concerns. The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs has made frequent comment on both federal and state legislation and has helped introduce several pieces of state legislation.

The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs priority in Education has several goals for 1975:

1. Increase the state appropriation for the Coordinator of Indian Education in Michigan.
2. Press for passage of House Bill 4130, tuition refunds for Indian students;
3. Urge increased federal allocations to Part A, B and C of Indian Education Act;
4. Assist implementation of P.A. 93-638 (Indian Self-Determination and Education Act);
5. Assist Indian groups organize for Part A.

GOALS

1. To increase the state appropriation for the Coordinator of Indian Education, the Director and Administrative Assistant will work with the Legislature, the Coordinator of Indian Education and Dr. Porter, Director of the State Department of Education, and the Education Advisory Council - Mary Simonait, Chairperson, in an attempt to increase the budget allowed the Indian Education Coordinator. At the present time, only the Coordinator and a Secretary is allowed in the budget and further budget expansion has been eliminated by the Bureau of Management and Budget. The Commission will initiate a letter-writing campaign to increase the appropriations for the Coordinator of Indian Education.

2. In pressing for the passage of House Bill 4130, tuition refunds for Indian students, the Commission will work with legislators on the Appropriations Committee and will continue to press for its passage. House Bill 4130 will also be the object of a letter-writing campaign at the same time as urging increased appropriations for the Coordinator of Indian Education.

3. The Commission will write a letter to the U.S. Department of Education, urging increased appropriations for Parts A, B and C of the Indian Education Act; that is, a letter to increase Part A to the Congress and directly to the Department of Education for Parts B and C.

4. The Commission will assist the Coordinator of Indian Education disseminate information about the implementation of P.A. 93-638 (Indian Self-Determination and Education Act).

5. The Commission will make staff people available to assist groups and organizations organize for Part A of the Indian Education Act when requested.

LEGISLATION - IV

The Commission has in the past and will continue in the future to work with the legislature for the State of Michigan and the Congress of the United States in the passage and implementation of bills which are important to Michigan Indians. There are several specific objectives that the Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs will pursue through legislative action this year:

1. Assist in the passage of House Bill 4130, free tuition for Indian college students.
2. Increased appropriations for the Michigan Department of Education, Office of the Coordinator of Indian Education.
3. Increased appropriations for the Michigan Department of Public Health, Indian Health Program.
4. Increased appropriations for the Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs.
5. Expansion of the Michigan Department of Civil Rights to locate offices in Northern Michigan.

GOALS

1. House Bill 4130, a revised version of House Bill 4085 which was originally introduced for the Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs by Representative Jackie Vaughn, has passed the Colleges and Universities and is now lodged with the Appropriations Committee. As indicated in the section on Education, the Commission will initiate a letter-writing campaign and will work with the Legislature in an attempt to get this bill passed.

2., 3., and 4. The Commission will work with the Appropriations Committee to increase the appropriations for the Department of Education, Indian Commission and Department of Public Health, Indian Program. This

year is a disastrous year for attempting to get increased appropriations. The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs will ask the help of each concerned Native American in this state to support these increases even though they are unpopular requests in 1975.

5. It has been a continued failure of the Department of Civil Rights to locate offices in the northern part of the state, which can provide assistance to Native Americans. For the past two years the Department of Civil Rights has requested offices in the northern part of the state and has been turned down. This year, the Director of the Indian Commission will work directly with the Director of Civil Rights Department in the development of a budget for the Civil Rights Department to develop these offices.

The Director of the Indian Commission will be the official liaison person between the Legislature and the Indian Commission. It will be the goal of the Director to meet each Senator and Representative during 1975.

MANPOWER - V

The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs will be the prime sponsor for all areas in the state with the exception of those which have indicated by their letter of intent the desire to be prime sponsor on their own. As of this report, the Sault Sainte Marie Band of Chippewa Indians and the Michigan Indian Benefit Association intend to be prime sponsors. The Commission will continue to sponsor programs operating under Title III of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. In addition, the Commission will work with state agencies to increase the number of Indians employed within Michigan government.

PRIME SPONSOR

The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs has applied to be prime sponsor for the entire state and has indicated to the U.S. Department of

Labor that Indian groups and organizations which have applied for prime sponsorship and qualify for independent prime sponsorship should be excluded from our prime sponsorship. In being the prime sponsor in 1975, the Commission will:

a. Provide a planning session of the Manpower Planning Council to plan for operation of Title III for 1975-76.

b. Utilize the services of one (1) Public Service Employment person to assist the groups obtain office equipment, supplies, and increased liaison between Indian groups and organizations and the Bureau of Manpower;

c. Assist Indian groups and organizations apply for prime sponsorship for next year;

d. Continue to coordinate manpower services with Indian groups, organizations, and cities, counties and state and federal government operating Title I and Title II programs.

INCREASED STATE EMPLOYMENT

A job referral program has been in operation since September, 1974, and has been assisting Indian people who are seeking placement in state, federal and private employment. The current economic situation in Michigan makes this program effort an extremely important one. The Michigan unemployment rate now stands at the 15.3 percent level and minorities historically have been the greatest sufferers when the economy experiences a major downturn. The Indian rate of unemployment is near 60 percent.

The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs will continue working to increase the number of Indians employed in Civil Service positions. By maintaining a close relationship with state agencies through the Agency Council and personnel directors of those Agencies, we have had the opportunity to give Indian applicants a better chance to be registered for available positions.

Each week, a list of job announcements is and will continue to be compiled, published and mailed to Indian organizations throughout the state. In addition, we also utilize Indian publications such as The Michigan Indian, Nishnawbe News, and other Indian newsletters.

Potential areas of development include: expanded relationships with federal agencies, particularly those in the area regional offices in Chicago and elsewhere; and, with commercial enterprises such as Ford, General Motors and Bell Telephone Company.

The office further assists individuals by aiding in the processing of applications and followup on applications, where possible.

PROGRAM PROCUREMENT - VI

The Indian Commission will continue to assist Indian organizations find sources of funds for their program by making application for funds. The Indian Commission would like to maintain as much as possible a role of providing information about grants that are available and the application procedures to obtain such grants.

The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs does not want to be an operator of programs, but rather, would prefer to remain in a technical assistance capacity. Some of the steps the Commission has taken in the past, and will continue to get information to Indian groups and organizations, are as follows.

1. Notify groups and organizations of funds available.
2. Provide assistance to groups and organizations in the preparation of applications for such funds.
3. Follow up on applications submitted by groups and organizations.

II. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs utilized a mailing list of 59 groups and organizations, 11 Commissioners and 14 newspapers from throughout the state to get information published about programs as they become available for application. Whenever such notices are discovered by our office, the Commission will send a letter to the above groups and organizations and newspapers, which identifies the source of the funds and some idea of the purpose of such funds. Upon request from groups and organizations, we will assist such groups and organizations get application materials and, if necessary, assist groups and organizations get an application. To increase the knowledge of the Indian public about the availability of funds to be organizations locally, public notices in the newspapers will further disseminate information about the availability of such funds.

2. If the Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs is unable to provide direct assistance in the preparation of applications for such funds, the Commission will assist, upon request, groups and organizations by finding people who can help in the preparation of such applications. The Commission on Indian Affairs has in the past and will continue in the future to respond to requests for this kind of help. We urge that Indian groups and organizations do not hesitate to contact us to obtain such information. If we have advance knowledge of the funding needs of groups and organizations, our assistance can be more timely.

3. Once a group or organization, either with our assistance or without our assistance, has developed an application, the Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs will upon request provide such follow-up as it deems necessary to insure each application gets the best possible chance of funding. The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs will not volunteer such assistance unless requested, but will be available to

These organizations can and will provide the latest information in Indian law currently. A single TA center utilizing this information as well as that already developed in Michigan could encourage attorneys to undertake cases they would otherwise avoid or mishandle. The joint availability of funds for fees and supportive services or actual personnel assistance from the corporation will help eliminate this reluctance among attorneys and should increase and strengthen the number of cases being undertaken for Indians around the State.

PRIVATE FOUNDATION GRANTS

Private foundation funding of Indian efforts through the courts has long been the principle means which has enabled Native Americans in their struggle for justice. Although such foundations as Donner Ford and others have funded these projects none have directly benefited Michigan. The Campaign for Human Development has funded single attorneys for 3 of Michigan's 4 federal Indian Reservations. However, approximately 95% of the state's Indian population have not benefited, other than indirectly, from these efforts.

The MCIA will provide at no charge to the corporation the services of a full-time foundation coordinator. This person's responsibility will be to develop Indian organizations' needs around the state into programs which can be funded by private foundations in Michigan.

Legal Services is the top priority of the CIA and will therefore become the top priority of the foundation coordinator. He will attempt to raise the funds necessary to begin meeting this corporation's goals.

The CIA will try to recruit funds for the same services to Indians who do not have these services presently available.

SECTION III - PROGRESS REPORT FOR 1975

I. Legal Services

On April 26, 1975 at a specially called meeting of interested Indian groups and organizations from around the State, the Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs established a Ad Hoc committee for the development of the Michigan Indian Legal Services Corporation. This Ad Hoc consisted of nine representatives of Indian organizations from around the State, who indicated a willingness to develop a concept of the Michigan Indian Legal Services Corporation. The Indian Commission set aside $55,000. of Title III funds which, as determined by recommendation of the Manpower Advisory Council, would be used for this purpose. Members of the Ad Hoc committee met in early June to select staff for the Legal Services Corporation, leaving the development of a special program to serve Michigan Indians in the hands of the staff which consisted of two attorneys, a program coordinator and a secretary. During the first three months of the existence of this Corporation, the Indian Commission at no cost to the program, paid for the postage, secretarial fees, telephone, and copying expenses for the Corporation. During this time, also the Indian Commission staff negotiated a transfer of private foundation funds in the amount of $14,000. to assist the Legal Services Corporation get started. The Michigan Indian Legal Services Corporation now operates out of offices in Traverse City, Michigan has become a part of the struggle for independence of Indian people within the State.

II. Housing

The primary house thrust of the Indian Commission was done by several methods. First, the Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs staff became members of the Housing Assistance Council. The nation-wide organization which dispenses technical assistance guides and other information about

housing programs which the Commission has relayed to the groups and organizations starting in September of 1974. Second, Mr Rick Andrews of the Commission staff, directly prepared an application for $150,000. of Community and Housing Development Act funds for the Peshawbestown Indian community in Leelanau County. Third, the Commission held a total of three technical assistance conferences around the State, designed to assist groups and organizations become aware of and participating in available housing programs at their own local level. Indian Housing projects directly resulting from usage of the community and housing development act of 1974 have accounted for $945,000. In projects at Harbor Springs, Sault Ste. Marie, Bay Mills, Peshawbestown, and Grand Rapids. These projects were not necessarily a direct result of Indian Commission staff involvement but rather indicative of the success enjoyed by the creation of Indian Community Centers across the State. In each of the communities which received housing funds an active Indian organization was the prime ingredient.

III. Education

The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs did not accomplish its goals in Education during 1975, although individual Commissioners, Commission staff and other groups and organizations supported increased appropriations for the Indian Division within the Department of Labor. One additional person was hired, however, and that person serves in the Title I program in the Indian Division. The Indian Commission with the cooperation of the Planning Council assisted the Indian Division by allocating funds to hire one assistant for the Director of Indian Education, however.

Despite the Indian Commission attendence at committee hearing of House Bill 4130 and despite its successful passage from the committee on Higher Education in the House of Representatives, the bill failed to be reported from the appropriation committee. This is the third year for its failure.

The Indian Commission staff assisted in the passage of a special appropriations which helped create an all Indian school on the Hannahville Indian Reservation working with representatives from the Michigan Education Association, Hannahville Indian Tribe Indian Division within the Department of Labor and the Senate Appropriations Committee and the Senate Committee of Higher Education. The appropriation in the amount of $175,000. was awarded the Hannahville tribe for the development of a school for Indian children on the reservation through Grade 8. The school is currently funding and will have significant impact upon the attitudes of educators in Michigan as its success becomes evident.

Staff from the Indian Commission have been available to assist groups and organizations in making application for parts A, B, and C of the Indian Education Act and Commissioners Sowmick and Peterson are members of the Education Advisory Board at the state and national level. James Hillman, Director, is an Advisory Board member of the Compensatory Education Program at the state level. The Indian Commission assisted in an evaluation of the Indian Education division during 1975 with a result, hopefully, that increased programs will follow.

IV. Legislation

The Legislation program of the Indian Commission was designed to

a) increase appropriations for the Departments of

1. Civil Rights
2. Indian Commission
3. Education
4. Social Services
5. Public Health

Appropriations were increased for the Indian Commission to hire another staff person whose responsibility is to assist groups and organizations obtain funding from private foundation sources. Other appropriations issues failed and the increase in the Indian Commission was negated by the hiring freeze which restricted and reduced instead of expanding our staff. By January 31st, we have only 5 of 9 positions allowed us.

The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs started passage of House Bill 4851, which would allow the governments of Federal Indian reservations to retail alcoholic beverages. This measure was supported at the request of the Keweenaw Bay Indian Community to avoid lengthy litigation regarding tribal sovereignty and to increase the economic independence of the reservation. This bill has passed in the House and is pending in the Senate.

House Bill 4130 is being reintroduced and we will once again work for its passage. The State of Michigan, however, has the highest unemployment rate in the nation and thus, very little change of increasing appropriations for any of our Legislation.

V. Manpower

The Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs was once again the Prime Sponsor of Title III funds for the development of Indian Manpower Programs in Michigan. The Sault Ste. Marie band excluded, the Commission continued to administer its program through the Bureau of Manpower. On October 1, 1975, the Indian Commission entered into an agreement with the Bureau of Manpower, which increased the number of staff work on the program from one to five. The Indian Commission has sponsored the primary costs of the administration of this program from its own resources during 1975 and will provide as per the October 1, 1975 agreement, a total of $45,000 of the approximate $127,000., required to administer this grant. In other words, two-thirds of the cost for administering this program will be operated by the Bureau of Manpower in

enabling a greater share of the operating funds to be spent directly on Indian programs in the field. The program of the Indian Commission is entirely operated by Indian organizations this year. Michigan, with the acceptance of a joint sponsorship between the State Labor Department and Indian Prime Sponsor, has been praised by Labor representatives across the country.

Mr. Willard Lambert and Ms. Lynn Standard, were the staff, most responsible for the creation of this project although many operating difficulties were encountered and corrected there remain many problems to be solved. The project is functioning quite well at the end of one year of total operation. The entire Manpower plan was developed by representatives from the Indian communities served, and serves the vital function of establishing training for a core of Indian professionals across the state at the local level.

VI. Program Procurement

Staff of the Indian Commission have assisted in the development of a number of programs with Indian organizations around the State. The primary thrust of program procurement has been to provide assistance to Indian Corporations in the development of a) tax exempt status; b) non-profit Michigan operation status; c) providing information about funding sources; d) assisting in the development of applications for funds; e) providing a coordinator for private information grants; f) providing follow-up for grants submitted.

The program procurement of the Indian Commission fell very sharply after Mr. Rick Andrews resigned in late July. Since we have a hiring freeze imposed upon us, we have not been able to hire staff to continue our program procurement needs, since that date. The addition of a information coordinator and another person to replace Mr. Rick Andrews is a primary goal to be pursed during the coming year.

Section - 4 RECOMMENDATIONS

A. House Bill 4130

It is recommended that the Legislature enact House Bill 4130 eliminating college tuition for Native Youth high school graduates from any of the state's public or parochial schools.

B. Funding of Indian Education Division

It is recommended that the State Board of Education recommend and approve a budget for fiscal year 1975 which shall include increased staffing sufficient to carry out the full intent of Indian Education in Michigan.

C. Commission on Indian Affairs as Prime Sponsor

It is recommended that the Commission on Indian Affairs continue its position to be prime sponsor as intended and arrange for the Department of Labor, Bureau of Manpower to administer the CETA Manpower Title III programs statewide. There is one exception; as with the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe, any group which wishes to be their own prime sponsor will be supported to go on their own.

D. Staff Positions be filled

It is recommended that due to urgent need the State of Michigan support the following positions be filled and the Commission on Indian Affairs: Manpower Coordinator, Technical Assistance liaison to Indian groups, a Foundation Coordinator and a Housing Specialist.

E. Civil Rights Office north part of State

It is recommended that the Department of Civil Rights locate an office in the Northern part of the state which can provide assistance to Native Americans.

F. National Review Commission come to Michigan

It is recommended in 1975 that the American Indian Policy Review Commission come to Michigan to hold hearings so that Michigan Indians may have the opportunity to testify as to their rights needs, trust states, etc.

G. Title XX - Allow Legal Services

It is recommended that Title XX be amended to provide funding for Legal Services for Michigan Indians. Legal Services was formally adopted as the first priority for the year 1975.

H. Division of Indian Units in Department of Social Services, Education, Bureau of Manpower and Health Projects

It is recommended that within various agencies of the state government Indian Units be established to meet the special needs of the Native American population in the State of Michigan.

APPENDIX #1

THE GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

A Study of the Socioeconomic Status of Michigan Indians

November, 1971

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PREFACE

The Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs, an eleven-member body appointed by the Governor and administratively under the Department of Social Services, was organized in 1965 for the purpose of improving the socioeconomic well-being of the State's estimated 17,000 Indians. Through the Office of the Director, the Commission concentrates on influencing and focusing governmental programs on the needs of Michigan Indians in the areas of social services, education, housing, employment, and health. On a day-to-day basis, the Director's Office is actively involved in disseminating information and providing active assistance on matters ranging from child adoption to referrals of Indian families to various public and private social services.

In June 1971, the Commission in conjunction with the Department of Social Services, selected Touche Ross & Cc. to define survey objectives, develop an inventory of data needs and conduct field research necessary "to obtain knowledge about the conditions of off-reservation Indians in Michigan".

The survey was conducted during July and August, 1971, by six interviewers of Indian descent working in selected urban and rural areas across the State. In all, data was collected from a total of 383 Indian households. This report contains the results of that survey.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The findings of this survey demonstrate that socioeconomic conditions for the Michigan Indian are, in many cases, tragic. In essence, conditions are so poor in so many areas that it is difficult to identify a starting point for improvement. For example, unemployment is not likely to be significantly reduced until educational levels are improved. Educational achievement is not likely to improve before poverty becomes less prevalent. Poverty will not become less prevalent until the health conditions of the Indians are improved, and health certainly cannot become a less significant problem until the Indian has an adequately equipped home. To have an adequately equipped home he must have employment.

The cycle would appear to be endless, except for one important condition: A significant proportion of Indians manage to maintain an optimistic outlook for the future. While optimism or self-determination cannot in itself change the existing situation, it does provide a base upon which to build.

The following sections summarize and attempt to interpret the key findings of this survey.

EMPLOYMENT

Poverty appears to be the rule rather than the exception among Michigan's Indian households, particularly in the rural areas. Four out of ten Indian households surveyed claimed their total household income (excluding government aid) was below the $3,000 poverty line. In rural Michigan, almost 30% of the Indian households interviewed earned less than $1,000 in 1970. In comparison, Sales Management's Survey Of Buying Power reports that only 13% of Michigan's total households earned less than $3,000 during 1970.

In rural areas, a considerable proportion of the incomes below $3,000 can be attributed to the fact that more than one-quarter of the household heads surveyed were retired and living on Social Security. However, even among households in which the head is under 35 years of age, almost four out of ten have incomes of less than $3,000.

Much of the poverty which exists in the Indian Community is attributable to a relatively high unemployment rate. About 20% of the household heads surveyed did not currently hold a job. However,

if the figure is adjusted to exclude retired and physically unemployable household heads, better than 25% of the household heads "potentially in the work force" are currently unemployed. Unemployment is significantly higher for Indians under 35 years of age (39%) than for those 35 or older (15%).

Although the number of vocational trainees and the number of Indians with a high school diploma are too small for reliable analysis, it appears that vocational training per se may not result in increased employment opportunities, while high school graduates do appear to have an employment edge over dropouts.

The survey suggests that poor health is a primary factor in the relatively high unemployment rate among Indian household heads. Although less than one out of ten Indian household heads claimed to have a health problem which kept them from working at all, almost three out of ten claimed to be limited in the type or amount of work which they can undertake. Among unemployed heads of household, the proportion with some type of physical limitation (47%) is more than twice as high as it is among those who are employed. Undoubtedly, the relatively low levels of education among heads of Indian households act as a significant barrier in any attempt to find work which is not physically demanding.

In addition to health and education, a number of other factors limit the Indian's ability to find work. For example, since almost four out of ten employed household heads travel more than five miles to work each day, it is not surprising that 75% of this employed group have an automobile which they consider to be in "good running condition". On the other hand, only 40% of the unemployed Indian household heads have transportation in "good running condition", and 20% of these vehicles are over six years old. In fact, unemployed Indians mentioned transportation more often than any other factor except health as the principal reason why they find it difficult to take a job.

Child care problems appear to represent another factor affecting the rate of unemployment. Although only about one-half of the Indian households surveyed had a spouse, almost two-thirds of households had children still living at home. Consequently, it is not surprising that better than 10% of the households interviewed claimed to be on ADC, and that fully one-quarter of those who were unemployed claimed it would be difficult for them to take a job because no one was available to care for their children.

Although discrimination is difficult to measure, many (47%) of the respondents interviewed argue that it is harder for an Indian to find work than it is for a non-Indian, primarily because of job discrimination. Certainly all of these influences, health, education, child care, transportation and discrimination problems, play a significant role in the fact that nearly one-third of the unemployed Indian household heads have not held any job in over a year.

It appears, however, that Indians who do have jobs are relatively stable employees. The typical employed Indian household head has held his job for three years or more, usually as an unskilled factory worker, and had worked at least forty hours during the week prior to the interview. He generally works for a private manufacturing, service, or sales company and is highly unlikely to be self-employed. In fact, less than 5% of the Indian household heads surveyed were self-employed, and in no case did anyone in this group employ more than four people.

EDUCATION

Educational achievement among Indians appears to be well below any acceptable standard, although there are some signs of improvement among the younger generation. Overall, almost three-quarters of the Indian household heads surveyed had not graduated from high school, nor had the vast majority of their spouses (in those households which have spouses). Although urban household heads were no more likely than their rural counterparts to graduate, they did tend to advance further in school before dropping out. Almost 50% of the rural group had not reached the ninth grade as compared to 33% of the urban household heads. High school graduation was, however, significantly higher among Indian household heads under 35 (37%) than it was for those 35 and older (23%).

The children of the households surveyed maintained a better record for high school completion than did their parents but, even among this group, the dropout rate remains very high. Of all the children who no longer attend school, better than half dropped out before graduating. Children from rural areas were no more likely than urban children to dropout of school, but they were about twice as likely to dropout prior to reaching the ninth grade. Less than one out of ten urban Indian children left school before the ninth grade as compared to two out of ten rural children.

The fact that about 80% of the Indian children who have not left school either have not reached the ninth grade or are too young to attend primary school represents a significant challenge to those interested in improving the educational achievement of the Indian people.

On the negative side, factors such as the low educational achievement of adult Indians, poverty, and the housing and health problems discussed in the next sections of this chapter, suggest that increased educational achievement for this younger group of Indian students may be difficult to attain. Furthermore, an undertone of apathy is present among many adult Indians, as evidenced by an apparent absence of opinion on the quality of education which the schools provide for Indian children. Almost one-quarter of the household heads surveyed

"didn't know" whether the schools did a creditable job of teaching Indian children or whether or not Indian children have more problems in school than non-Indians. About one-half of the respondents who did have an opinion felt that discrimination by other students and, to a lesser extent, by teachers, made school more diffcult for Indians. This, of course, adds still another dimension to the problem.

On the positive side, educational achievement among the younger generations of Indians appears to be increasing. In other words, Indian household heads under 35 are more likely to have diplomas than those 35 and over. Furthermore, the children of these household heads have an even better record of educational achievement. Although the base is insufficient for reliable analysis, it appears that children from households in which the head graduated from school are more likely to attend college, which places great importance on the value of having this current group of students complete high school.

In addition, most household heads with children who dropped out of school agree that these same children would enjoy a better life if they had graduated. This suggests some adult recognition of the value of education as does the fact that those who are optimistic about the future often cite better education of Indian people as a principal reason for that optimism.

HOUSING

Although nearly all urban Indian households are equipped with plumbing and heating facilities, the housing conditions which exist for rural Indians can only be described as appalling. Almost 40% of rural homes have no flush toilets, 40% are without hot water, and nearly 30% have no running water whatsoever.

Only one-third of the rural homes are equipped with central heating, and over 10% depend solely on a fireplace or stove for heat. More than one-quarter of the rural households were considered by their occupants to be inadequately heated for winter.

According to the interviewers' observations, well over one-half of the rural Indians surveyed live in homes which are either deteriorating or dilapidated. In fact, better than three out of ten homes were described as dilapidated.

The evidence also suggests that the social condition of these homes is no better than the physical structure. Only about 70% of the rural households have less than one occupant per room as compared to better than 90% of all U S. housing. Almost one-quarter of these houses also had more than two occupants for each available bedroom. Certainly this crowding has health implications,

particularly since the physical facilities of the housing make sound personal hygiene an almost unattainable goal. Educational achievement can also be expected to suffer in such crowded conditions, both because poor health increases school absences and because no available place exists for study.

The urban Indian housing problem seems to be considerably less acute. Plumbing and heating facilities are available in the vast majority of households, primarily because the urban Indian tends to rent in a multiple dwelling unit or apartment building while the rural Indian more often owns or is buying a single family home. Nevertheless, almost two out of ten urban households are considered by the occupants to be inadequately heated and over three out of ten are rated as deteriorating or dilapidated.

Crowded conditions are somewhat less severe among urban Indians, although they are still not adequate in comparison to the U.S. as a whole. About 80% of these urban Indian homes have less than one occupant per room as compared to 92% for all U.S. homes. In terms of bedrooms per occupant, the urban Indian has no advantage over his rural counterpart, since almost three out of ten of these urban homes have more than two occupants per bedroom.

HEALTH

Given the substandard income levels and housing conditions which exist for off-reservation Indians, it is not difficult to understand the apparent poor health rate among the Indian people. Poor health conditions have been indicated by a number of pilot studies conducted over the past several years. While a survey of the type we conducted is not an effective means of measuring health status, this survey does tend to support other research in the contention that health is, in fact, a significant problem among Indian people.

As discussed earlier, physical or health problems which influence the amount or type of work which can be undertaken were suffered by three out of ten unemployed Indian household heads. This suggests that health is a major factor in the high unemployment rate among Indians.

Another health query included in the survey also indicated that the infant mortality rate among Indian children is significantly higher than it is among Michigan's population as a whole. Over the past 35 years, Michigan's infant mortality rate has ranged from a high of 50 deaths per 1,000 births in 1936 to a low of 20 deaths per 1,000 births in 1970. For Michigan's Indian population, the infant mortality rate appears to have been about 90 deaths per 1,000 births over the period 1936 to 1971.

Overall, about 20% of the households claimed to have lost children at birth or during the first year thereafter. Rural households appeared significantly more likely to have lost children than did their urban counterparts.

In addition, the Indian could expect to encounter difficulties in obtaining emergency medical service. Not only do relatively few Indian households own a car in running order, but about 50% have no telephone service. In comparison, Michigan Bell Telephone Company reports that, in their market area, about 90% of all Michigan households have a telephone.

ATTITUDES

Although 50% of the Indians surveyed agreed that living and working conditions in their part of the State were worse than for non-Indians, there was considerable optimism for the future -- particularly among the younger, urban residents. Better than four out of ten rural and five out of ten urban respondents expressed a conviction that conditions would improve over the next few years. This group based their positive outlook primarily on the fact that Indians are beginning to unite and, to a lesser extent, on the fact that new government programs are emerging and the Indian people are becoming better educated.

In terms of his personal future, the urban Indian was again more likely to express optimism than the rural Indian. Over two-thirds of the urban respondents felt that their personal conditions would improve, primarily as a result of their own determination. About four out of ten rural Indians looked forward to a better future, primarily because they held a steady job. On the other hand, the more than 50% of rural Indians who were not optimistic most often cited minimal salaries or fixed retirement incomes as their chief complaint.

RECOMMENDATIONS

INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of this survey was to gather basic information concerning the socioeconomic status of Michigan's Indian population. The scope was, of necessity, broad. Questions concerning employment, education, health and housing conditions were included. By documenting the scope and extent of Indian problems, this survey makes it possible to begin to conceptualize programs designed to improve the lives of Indians. While detailed, quantitative information has been obtained, in-depth studies are required to develop specific action programs and to assess costs and feasibility.

The scope of this survey did not include an evaluation of present and planned programs of potential benefit to Indians. Judgments on the success or failure of programs now underway should only be made as future research provides insight into changes in the socioeconomic conditions described in this report.

The following general recommendations should form a basis for developing comprehensive programs to improve the lives of Michigan Indians.

ROLE OF THE COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

It is probable that, because of the relatively small size of the Indian population in Michigan and their geographic dispersion, this group would receive more benefit by being included as a subset of broader scope programs, as opposed to unique programs aimed solely at Indians. One of the fundamental tasks for the Commission on Indian Affairs must be to insure that all relevant organizations in the areas of housing, education, health, manpower training and employment are made aware of the Indian's plight, are provided with insight into his needs, and are offered recommendations as to how the Indian should be integrated into existing or planned programs. This does not imply that each agency should develop its approach to the Indian problem in a unilateral manner. The problems affecting Indians are interrelated and, to a great extent, cannot be isolated and dealt with individually. Comprehensive program planning and implementation are essential.

In addition, it appears that effective program coordination can have a multiplier effect. If, for example, the use of Indian teacher aides can increase the educational achievement of Indian students, manpower training organizations such as ICAP should direct their programs toward training these aides. This will also generate additional jobs for Indians, thereby impacting the overall employment problem.

Although communication and coordination have been traditional roles for the Commission and its staff, it appears that their efforts should be expanded. The Commission should seek some means of having a major role in coordinating the programs and activities planned or in progress that are needed by Indians. While the primary emphasis will be on the activities of other State agencies, private as well as federal and local governmental organizations should also be included in the scope of the Commission's responsibilities. This may warrant an increase in the Commission's supporting staff. A comprehensive plan of action for the Commission to document any needs for additional staff members should be developed.

EDUCATION

Before significant and permanent improvement can be made in the lives of Michigan Indians, substantial improvements must be made in their educational achievement. Employability, income levels, and ability to afford decent housing are probably contingent upon more education. Education must be viewed as the long-term key to improving the socioeconomic status of the Michigan Indian. Education should have high priority in any allocation of resources directed toward the Indian community.

Specifically, Indians must be encouraged to complete high school. While efforts to enroll more Indian high school graduates in colleges and universities are important and should be continued, the highest priority should be given to alleviating the dropout problem.

Apathy among Indian parents toward the value of an education must be overcome. Efforts to accomplish this should include communicating to parents the importance of education to the future of their children. This could be accomplished through a combination of mailings and personal contacts. Participation by local school district personnel in such a program should be encouraged.

The use of Indian teacher aides may also be valuable. These aides could assist in communicating to students the value of an education, as well as providing guidance on study habits and tutorial services. The use of Indians in this role should make the educational experience more relevant to the Indian student.

EMPLOYMENT

While education, particularly in terms of alleviating the dropout problem, is critical to improving the future of the Indian population, this will have little direct effect upon the present adult Indians. Programs must be developed to make a short-term impact on the employability of adult Indians.

MICHIGAN INDIAN

GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS

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Gemmill, Lester B *(Term expires: 8/15/76)*	12405 Madonna Drive Lansing, MI 48917	517/373-3260 (O) 517/627-9774 (H)
LeBlanc, Maurice X *(Term expires: 8/15/75)*	813 Maple Street, S. S. Marie, MI 49783 (NOTE: Send corres., per his request to: MESC, 1118 E. Easterday, S. S. Marie, MI)	906/632-2239 (MESC office)
Lufkins, John *(Term expires: 8/15/76)*	L & M Trailer Ct, S.S Marie (NOTE: send corres. to: MIRHB, see page 15 1st listing for address)	
Peterson, Viola G. *(Term expires: 8/15/77)*	2443 Hutchinson Lane Flint, MI 48507	313/655-8492 (H) 313/235-3565 (W)
Sowmick, Arnold J. *(Term expires: 8/15/75)*	7200 E. Broadway Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858	517/773-3743 (H)

STAFF:

DIRECTOR:	James R. Hillman
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSIST:	Betty Castle
INDIAN AFFAIRS REPS:	Annie L. Green Rochelle Shano Willard Lambert Lynn (Forcia) Standard
SECRETARY:	Marie R. Fox
RECEPTIONIST:	Marilyn A. Hume
ADDRESS:	203 Baker Olin Complex 3423 N. Logan, Lansing, MI 48914
TELEPHONE:	517/373-0654

MICHIGAN INDIAN PROGRAMS:

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND NEWSLETTERS

INDIAN TALK Ms. Shirley Francis, Editor	457 Briarwood Avenue, S.E. Grand Rapids, MI 49506	616/459-2169 (176)*
NISHNAWBE NEWS	Northern Michigan Univ. 140 University Center Marquette, MI 49885	906/227-2241 (180)*
N.A.I.A. Newsletter Mr. John Shano, Editor	53 Marston Detroit, MI 48201	
THE MICHIGAN INDIAN Mr. James R. Hillman, Editor	Commission on Indian Affairs 203 Baker Olin - West 3423 N. Logan, Lansing, MI 48914	517/373-0654

INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMS

Mr. Thurman Bear	Radio WDET 101-FM Detroit, Michigan	313/577-4147 (171)* (Radio Station)

MESC INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES AND RECRUITERS

Mrs. Doris Adams District EEO Specialist	911 Spring Street Petoskey, MI 49770	616/347-5150 (161-1-616)*
Mrs. Joan Bemis, Indian Rep. (home: Route One, Box 22 Baraga, MI 49908)	American Legion Bldg. L'Anse, MI 49946	906/524-6425 (office) 906/353-6733 (home) (161-1-906)*
Mr. Maurice X. LeBlanc	MESC 1118 E. Easterday Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783	906/632-2239 (161-1-906)*
Roslyn McCoy	Detroit Indian Center 360 John R, Detroit, 48266	313/963-1710 (171)*
Jerome Pigeon	Grand Rapids Inter Tribal Council 756 Bridge Street, N. W. Grand Rapids, MI 49054	616/774-8331 (176)*
Gerald Gould	Lansing Indian Center 1427 E. Michigan Lansing, Michigan	517/373-9145
Ms. Monica LaPan MESC Indian Representative	228 Washington Avenue Bay City, Michigan	
Ms. Sharon Hunt Employment Counselor	MESC 60 Parkhurst Pontiac, Michigan	313/334-0928 (172)*
Mrs. Louise Reznik, Representative	MESC, 911 Spring Street Petoskey, MI 49770	616/347-5150 (161-1-616)*

*(Centrex numbers from Lansing State of Michigan offices)

MICHIGAN INDIAN PROGRAMS:

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS PROGRAMS IN MICHIGAN

Ms. Irma Parish Employment Assistance Technician	Bureau of Indian Affairs Brimley, MI 49715	906/248-4175 (161-1-906)*

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS (C.A.P. AGENCIES)

Ms. Rosemary Gaskin	Community Action Agency Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783	906/632-3363 (161-1-906)*
Mrs. Carolyn Reed, Director	Oceana CAP 207 E. Main, Hart, MI 49420	616/873-4645 (161-1-616)*

CIVIL RIGHTS REPRESENTATIVE

Mrs. Doris Adams	911 Spring Street Petoskey, MI 49770	616/347-5150 (161-1-616)*

INDIAN ARTS & CRAFTS

INDIAN HILLS TRADING POST Mr. Victor Kishigo, Owner	Petoskey-Harbor Springs Rd. Box 546, Petoskey, MI 49770	616/347-3789 (161-1-616)*
INDIAN TRADING POST Richard Andrews	123 W. Washtenaw, Lansing Mailing Address: P. O. Box 217 Lansing, Michigan 48902	517/489-3461
Mrs. Mary DeGuvera (beadwork)	2329 S. Central, Cicero, IL 60650	
Mr. Clarence White	521-24th Street, South Bend, Indiana	
Bryce Barker	Battle Creek, Michigan	
Eli Thomas	Mt. Pleasant, Michigan	
Millie Miller (Chisler)	West Branch, Michigan	
PRAJNA	Gaslight Village, Grand Rapids, Michigan	
Mr. & Mrs. Shalifoe	Whitehall, Michigan	

INTER TRIBAL COUNCIL OF MICHIGAN

Michael Parish, Director Carl Cameron, Admin. Assist. ITCM Executive Board:	405 E. Easterday Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783	906/632-6896 (161-1-906)*
Mr. Frederick Dakota	Box 223, L'Anse, Michigan-KEWEENAW BAY	
Mr Willis Jackson, Jr.	Route #4, Box 13, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan-MT. PLEAS.	
Mr. Arthur LeBlanc	Route One, Brimley, Michigan-BAY MILLS	
Mrs. Sally Halfaday	Route One, Wilson, Michigan-HANNAHVILLE	

INDIAN MISSIONS

Father John Hascall	Route One, Baraga, MI 49908	906/353-6845 (161-1-906)*

*(Centrex numbers from Lansing State of Michigan Offices)

MICHIGAN INDIAN PROGRAMS:

Ms. Delores Drews Outreach Worker	Minority Alcohol Abuse Project Sol De Aztlan, Inc. 1236 N. Turner, Lansing, Michigan	517/485-5488
MICHIGAN INDIAN LEGAL SERVICES Mr. Frederick Hatch, Exec. Director Mr. Harold Gould, Coordinator	3041 N. Garfield Road Traverse City, MI 49684	616/947-0122 (178)*
PETOSKEY ALCOHOLISM INFORMATION CENTER Mr. Clarence Gasco, Director Ms. Jane Kiogima, Admn. Asst.	311 1/2 E. Mitchell Petoskey, MI 49770	616/347-3414 (161-1-616)*
URBAN INDIAN CONCERNS - DETROIT Mr. Russ Wright, Coordinator	Urban Affairs Center, Rm 315 640 Temple, Detroit, MI 48201	313/256-1633 (171)*

HOMEMAKER AIDES

REGION	NAME:	ADDRESS	PHONE
1.	Janice Halverson	Delta County 2920 No., 23rd Ave. Escanaba, MI 49829	906/786-5394 ext. 46 (161-1-906)*
1	Eleanor Antoine	Gogebic County 210 N. Moore St. Bessemer, MI 49911	906/667-9711 (161-1-906)*
1	Ilene Moses	Mackinac County 10 N. State St. St. Ignace, MI 49781	906/643-0245 (161-1-906)*
1	Georganna Fissette	Marquette County 300 S. Third St Marquette, MI 49855	906/228-9692 (180)*
2.	Jane Bogart	Charlevoix County County Building Charlevoix, MI 49720	616/547-6551 (161-1-616)*
2	Rita Mathers	Emmett County City County Bldg. Division Street Petoskey, MI 49770	616/347-2471 (161-1-616)*
3.	Agatha Borowicz	Cheboygan County County Building Cheboygan, MI 49721	616/627-7194 (161-1-616)*
3	Ruth McMindes	Iosco County Route One 1199 W. Harris Avenue Tawas City, MI 48763	517/362-4449 (160-1)*

*(Centrex numbers from Lansing State of Michigan Offices)

HOMEMAKER AIDES

REGION	NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE
Region 4	Jenny Pigeon	Allegan County DSS 2233 33rd Street Allegan, MI 49238	616/673-8411 (161-1-616)*
	Mary Comer	Kent County 1260 Butterworth Grand Rapids, MI 49504	616/456-4210 (176)*
	Joyce Lodes	Muskegon County 376 Apple Avenue Muskegon, MI 49442	616/724-8221 (181)*
	Jacqueline Wolf	Oceana County Box 70 201 Lincoln Street Hart, MI 49420	616/873-2101 (161-1-616)*
Reg. 5	Viola V. Nahgahgwon	Bay County 912 Adams Street Bay City, MI 48706	517/894-5161 (177)*
Reg. 6	Alice Bleeker	Barry County 110 W. Center Hastings, MI 49058	616/945-2437 (161-1-616)*
	Theresa Alexis	Berrien County 1134 S. Crystal Benton Harbor, MI 49022	616/926-7331 (186)*
	Sarah Day	Calhoun County Metropolitan Bldg. 135 Hamblin Avenue P. O. Box 240, Battle Creek, MI 49014	616/963-1501 (185)*
	Isabel Overton	Van Buren County County Infirmary Bldg. Hartford, Michigan 49057	616/621-3151 (161-1-616)*
Reg. 7	Anna Crampton	Ingham County 930 W. Homes Road at Logan Lansing, MI 48910	517/373-0013
Reg. 8	Bertha Richardson	Oakland County 196 Oakland Avenue Pontiac MI 48058	313/338-0715 (172)*
Reg. 9	Nancy Wilson	Wayne County 640 Temple Detroit, MI 48201	313/256-1000 (171)*

*(Centrex numbers from State of Michigan - Lansing offices)

INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS (EDUCATION COUNSELORS & RECRUITERS, ETC.)

AMERICAN INDIAN PROGRAMS:

Jack Randall, Director Minority Affairs	Alpena Community College Career Development Center Alpena, MI 49707	517/356-9021 (160-1)*
Mr. Robert Bailey, Coordinator American Indian Programs	Northern Michigan University Marquette, MI 49855	906/227-2143 (180)*
Mr. Donald A. LaPointe, Coordinator American Indian Programs	Michigan Technological Univ. Houghton, MI 49931	906/487-2272 (office) 906/353-6729(Baraga residence) (161-1-906)*
Mr. Gumecindo Salas, Director Office of Minority Programs	Michigan State University 380 Admin. Bldg.-E. Lansing,	517/353-8911 MI 48824

COUNSELORS AND RECRUITERS (COLLEGES):

Mr. Marvin Fisher-Native American Field Consultant	SAGINAW VALLEY COLLEGE 201 Transit Street Bay City, MI 48706	517/684-1585(residence) 517/793-9800, Ext. 224 (Lv msg w/Delores Ramirez)
Jeff Sprague, Recruiter	Michigan State University Admissions Office, Rm 254-G East Lansing, MI 48824	517/355-8332, Ext.218
Mr. Steve Crow, Recruiting Officer/ Counselor	University of Michigan Admissions Office 1220 Student Activity Bldg. Ann Arbor, MI 48104	313/764-7433 (173)*
Kevin Hart, Advocate	University of Michigan (same address as Steve Crow)	313/763-4185 (173)*
J. Concannon, Counselor	University of Michigan Opportunity Program 1014 Angel Hall, Ann Arbor, MI 48104	313/764-9128 (173)*
Ms. Linda Dixon, Recruiter	Grand Valley State College Lake Michigan Hall Allendale, MI 49401	616/895-6611
Ms. Mary Simonait, Counselor and Recruiter	Davenport College (and Grand Valley College) c/o Davenport College 415 E. Fulton Grand Rapids, MI 49502	616/451-0617 (Davenport College) 616/895-6611 ext 401 (Grand Valley)

*(Centrex numbers from Lansing State of Michigan offices)

INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS (EDUCATION COUNSELORS & RECRUITERS, ETC.)

ASSOCIATIONS & ORGANIZATIONS OF NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

American Indian Student Assoc. Ms. Marie Parker, President	Eastern Michigan University c/o Office of Minority Affrs 224 Goodison Hall Ypsilanti, MI 48197	313/487-0267
Native American Indian Student Assn. Mr. David Magnuson, President	Western Michigan University Kalamazoo, MI 49001	
Native American Students Assn. James Concannon	University of Michigan c/o Opportunity Program 1014 Angel Hall, Ann Arbor, MI 48104	313/764-9128
Native American Student Organization	University of Michigan-Flint Branch c/o Special Projects-Trailer 2 Court House Flint, Michigan	313/767-4000, ext 250
North American Indian Students Assn. Mr. George Cornell, Chairman	Michigan State University Office of Minority Programs 312 Linton Hall East Lansing, MI 48823	517/353-8911
Organization of North American Indian Students (O.N.A.I.S.) Mr. Dick Laughing	Northern Michigan University (18C) 140 University Center Marquette, MI 49855	906/227-2241

Mr. Lester B. Gemmill Coordinator of Indian Education	Department of Education Michigan National Tower, Flr 4 Box 420 Lansing, MI 48913	517/373-3260
Ms. Kathleen Kovacs Compensatory Education	Department of Education Lansing, Michigan	517/373-0048
Mr. Paul Johnson Minority Affairs Consultant	Michigan Education Assn. P. O. Box 673 East Lansing, MI 48823	517/332-6551
Mrs. Loretta Veker Scholarship Officer	Michigan Inter Tribal Education Association (MITE) Keweenaw Bay Tribal Center Baraga, MI 49908	906/353-6740 (161-1-906)
Mr. James Schutte, Project Director	Ojibwa Academic Services Indian Education Act Keweenaw Bay Education Committee Keweenaw Bay Tribal Center Route One Baraga, MI 49908	906/353-6986

INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS:

INDIAN EDUCATION ADVISORY COUNCIL: 1975 - 1976

Mr. Tony Nertoli Area A, Citizen at Large	Original Band of S. S. Marie Indians 206 Greenough Street Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783	906/635-0591 (161-1-906)*
Mrs. Mary Simonait Area B, Citizen at Large	363 Benjamin, S. E. Grand Rapids, MI 49506	616/549-6673(H) (176)*
Mrs. Lisa Gregurek Area C, Citizen at Large	26771 Tucker Road Mt. Clemens, MI 48043	313/463-1633(H) (184)*
Mrs. Loretta Veker Area D, Citizen at Large	M.I.T.E., Inc. Keweenaw Bay Tribal Center Baraga, MI 49908	906/353-6740 (161-1-906)*
Mrs. Vivian Meridith Area E & F, Citizen at Large	809 S. Grant Street Bay City, MI 48906	517/893-2698 (177)*
Mr. Gerald Chingwa Area G & J, Citizen at Large	403 1/2 E. Lake Street Petoskey, MI 49770	616/347-5392 (161-1-616)*
Mr. Joseph Morsaw Area H, Citizen at Large	Route One, Box 357 Hartford, MI 49057	616/621-3852 (161-1-616)*
Mr. Richard Andrews Area I, Citizen at Large	2008 Marcus Street Lansing, Michigan	517/482-8815
Mr. Joseph Brant Area K, Citizen at Large	19049 Hanna Melvindale, MI 48122	313/386-7700 313/381-1678 (171)*
Mrs. Escher M. Mays Area L, Citizen at Large	14846 Mettetal Detroit, MI 48227	313/836-1384 (171)*
Mr. Paul Johnson Michigan Education Association	P. O. Box 673 Lansing, Michigan	517/332-6551
Mr. Robert Bailey (Universities)	Northern Michigan University Marquette, MI 49855	906/227-2143 (180)*
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY:		
Mr. Lester B. Gemmill Coordinator, Indian Education	Mich. Dept. of Education Box 420, Lansing, MI 48902	517/373-3260
MICHIGAN COMMISSION ON INDIAN AFFAIRS:		
Mrs. Viola Peterson	2443 Hutchinson Lane Flint, MI 48507	313/732-4245 (W) 313/655-8492 (H)(182)*
MICHIGAN INTER TRIBAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION:		
Mr. Donald LaPointe	PO Box 623 Baraga, MI 49908	906/353-6729 (H) 906/353-6740 (W) (161-1-906)*

*(Centrex numbers from Lansing State of Michigan offices)

INDIAN HEALTH PROGRAMS: (MIRHB, CHR'S, ETC)

MICHIGAN INDIAN RURAL HEALTH BOARD Mr. Wallace Squires PoPour, Dir.	112 1/2 W. Spruce Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783	906/632-6825 (161-1-906)
MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH Mr. William A. LeBlanc, Indian Program Coordinator	3423 N. Logan Street Lansing, MI 48914	517/373-1347
COMMUNITY HEALTH REPRESENTATIVE Patricia Easton, Coordinator	Inter-Tribal Council of MI 405 E. Easterday Sault Ste. Marie, MI 49783	906/632-6896 (161-1-906)
COMMUNITY HEALTH REPRESENTATIVES Beatrice Hale, State Chr	280 Lawndale, Box 361 Comstock, MI 49041	
Elaine Meduna, State Chr (Manistee-Mason-Oceana)	1693 Red Apple Road Manistee, MI 49660	616/723-6747 (161-1-616)
Mary Nye, State Chr (Leelanau-Gr. Trav.-Benzie)	Box 126 Northport, MI 49670	616/386-5203 (161-1-616)
Deward J. Rickley, State Chr	Route #2, Box 10 St. Ignace, MI 49781	906/643-8689 (office) 906/643-9253 (home) (161-1-906)
Helen Stainbrook, State Chr (Char.-Emmit-Antrim)	311 Belvedere Charlevoix, MI 49720	616/547-6733 (161-1-616)
Robert Wabagkeck, State Chr (Alcona-Iosco-Arenac)	7944 Alvin Road Mikado, MI	517/739-2794 (160-1)
Gerald R. Wesaw, Jr., State Chr	204 Cresent Street Southwestern Mich. Indian Center Watervliet, MI 49098	616/463-6791 (186)
Pat Easton, Federal Chr	Route One Brimley, MI 49715	906/248-4245 (office) 906/248-4148 (home) (161-1-906)
Patrick Hazen, Federal Chr (Gogebic County)	Box 174 Watersmeet, MI 49969	906/358-4648 (161-1-906)
Beatrice LaBine, Federal Chr	Box 121 Watersmeet, MI 49969	906/358-4710 (161-1-906)
Barbara Mantila, Federal Chr	Keweenaw Bay Tribal Center Baraga, MI 49908	906/353-6832 (161-1-906)
Charlotte Megenuph, Fed. Chr	Route One Wilson, MI 49896	906/466-5542 (office) 906/466-2489 (home) (161-1-906)

INDIAN HEALTH PROGRAMS: (MIRHB, CHR'S, ETC)

Ruby Meshigaud, Federal Chr	Hannahville Ind. Reser. Wilson, MI 49896	906/466-5542 (office) 906/466-2282 (home)
Lorna J. Otto, Federal Chr	2445 Nish-Na-Be-Anong Road Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858	517/773-9887 (Health Bd 517/772-5700 (Trbl Ofc) (160-1)
Donelda Schofield, Fed. Chr	Route One Brimley, MI 49715	906/248-4245 (161-1-906)
Eleanor Sprague, Federal Chr	Route #4, c/o Eli Thomas Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858	
Florence Uusitalo, Federal Chr	Route One, Box 73 Baraga, MI 49908	906/353-6428 or 906/353-6724 (161-1-906)
Elizabeth Kimewon, Chr	Lansing, Indian Center 1427 E. Michigan Lansing, Michigan	517/487-5409
Reginald Mahoney, Chr	Detroit Indian Center 360 John R. Detroit, MI	313/963-1710 (171)

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAM· MDPH

Cecilia Warren Licensing Consultant Substance Abuse	Michigan Department of Public Health 3500 N. Logan, Lansing, MI	517/373-8600

OUT OF STATE INDIAN PROGRAMS (BIA, CENA, NARF, ETC.)

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS Mr. Morris Thompson, Commissioner	U.S. Dept. of Interior Washington, D. C. 20242	202/343-1100
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS Mr. Reginald Miller, Supt. Mr. Edwin Manydeeds, Asst. Supt.	U.S. Dept. of Interior Great Lakes Agency Ashland, WI 54806	715/682-4527
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS George V. Goodwin Mr. Paul Melcher Mr. Samuel Mackety, Trbl.Oper.Spec.	U.S. Dept. of Interior Minneapolis Area Office 831 Second Avenue South Minneapolis, MN 44502	612/725-2901 612/725-2916
COALITION OF EASTERN NATIVE AMERICANS (C.E.N.A.) Mr. W.J. Strickland Executive Admn. Director	733 - 15th Street, NW., Ste 637 Washington, D. C. 20005	202/638-6727
AMERICANS FOR INDIAN OPPORTUNITY Mrs. LaDonna Harris, President	1816 Jefferson Place, N.W. Washington, D. C. 20036	202/468-8420
U.S. INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE DIVISION Mr. Charles Anywaush, Director Mr. John Buckanaga	US Public Health Service Bemidji Area Office 203 Federal Bldg., P. O. Box 768 Bemidji, MN 56601	218/751-1210
TRI-STATE I-CAP Mr. Clinton Landgren, Director	Box 26 Cass Lake, MN 56633	218/335-2242
WESTERN INTERSTATE COMMISSION FOR HIGHER EDUCATION Ms. Patrica Locke, Director	P. O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80302	
NATIVE AMERICAN RIGHTS FUND Mr. David Gethches, Director	1506 Broadway Boulder, Colorado 80302	303/477-8760
NATIVE AMERICAN RIGHTS FUND (Washington Office) L. Graeme Bell III, Staff Attorney	1712 N. Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. 20036	202/785-4166

(Revised: October, 1975)

Send additions or corrections to this directory to the Commission on Indian Affairs office in Lansing, Michigan.